- Modernisation of generation from existing facilities
- Mobilisation of resources in private sector participation in generatin
- demand side management and energy conservation
- promotion of inter-state/inter-regional exchanges
- reduction in T&D losses

विद्युत प्रशुल्क

265. **श्री कपिल सिब्बल:**
श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:

क्या **विद्युत मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उपयोग की जाने वाली विद्युत के प्रशुल्क का भुगतान दर विश्व के अन्य विकसित और विकासशील देशों में विद्युत के प्रशुल्क की औसत दर से अधिक है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो स्पेन, जर्मनी, यू०के०, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, फ्रांस, कनाडा, इटली, स्वीडन आस्ट्रेलिया, इन्डोनेशिया, थाइलैंड, दक्षिण अफ्रीका आदि में औद्योगिक उपयोग हेतु विद्युत की प्रशुल्क की औसत दर कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) यह भारत की तुलना में कितनी अधिक है और भारत में औसत विद्युत प्रशुल्क कितना है?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री पी०आर० कुमारमंगलम): (क) से (ग) देश में विद्युत की औसत टैरिफ इसकी आपूर्ति लागत (विद्युत उत्पादन लागत जमा पारेषण एवं वितरण की लागत) तथा बिजली की कीमत निर्धारण संबंधी निर्णय एवं विनियमों पर निर्भर करती है। आपूर्ति की लागत कई घटको यथा प्रौद्योगिकी, वित्तपोषण का तरीक ब्याज की दर, जल ताप मिश्रण, ईंधन की कीमत व स्त्रोत, समापन लागत भौगोगिक क्षेत्र, भारत सघनता, कर एवं शुल्को आदि पर निर्भर करती है। ये घटक विभिन्न देशों की टैरिफो में समानता को दुसाध्य बना देती है।

भारत तथा कुछ दूसरे देशों में औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए लागू औसत विद्युत टैरिफ का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्र०सं०	देश	औद्योगिक टैरिफ प्रति/कि.वा.घ.
1.	स्पेन	268.8
2.	जर्मनी	339.7
3.	फ्रांस	184.9
4.	इटली	316.1
5.	स्वीडन	133
6.	यू.के.	228
7.	यू.एस.ए.	155
8.	भारत	218
9.	आस्ट्रेलिया	142
10.	कनाडा	124.7

Power Projects Operated by NTPC

266. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the plant load factor of power projects operated by N.T.P.C. during the last three years till date;

(b) whether any improvement has been made in the efficiency of such plants during the above mentioned period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor indicating the average cost of energy per unit of NTPC (Plant-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of coal based power stations operated by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and their efficiency during the last three years are as under;

	1996-97	1997-98	1988-99 April—October
PLF%	77	75.2	71.8@
Efficiency%	35.02	35.19	35.5

Thus there is an overall improvement in the efficiency every year.

@ Demand/Load picks up during the period October—March.

Mega Power Projects in Collaboration with Foreign Investment

267. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a number of mega power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating public sector, as well as private sector projects;

(c) the details of each project with its capacity, location and financial involvement;

(d) the details of the land to be required for each project; and

(e) the details of foreign investment and collaboration or partnership?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) Government has recently recast the policy on development of mega power projects. According to the revised policy, certain projects sites, both in the Public as well as Private sector have been identified for setting up such mega projects which would cater to the power needs of more than one state. In the public sector, the National thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) would be setting up the following projects: Kahalgaon Stage II (1500 MW), North Karanpura STPP (2000 MW), Barh STPP (2000 MW), Maithon Project (1000 MW) and Cheyyur (1500 MW). In addition, NTPC would be expanding the four gas based plants, namely, Anta, Auriya, Kawas and candhar to an additional capacity of 1300 MW each.

The National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation (NHPC) would be taking up the following Inter-state projects: Kool-Karo (710 MW), Chamera-II (300 MW), Teesta—V (510 MW), Kol dam (800 MW) and Parvati (800 MW)

In the private sector, in addition to Hirma (6×660 MW) project in Orissa, the following new projects are also proposed to be taken up: Cuddalore (1000 MW) based on a blend of domestic and imported coal; Krishnapattanam (1500 MW)—based on a blend of domestic and imported coal; Pipavav (2000 MW)—based on imported coal and Narmada (1000 MW), which could be expanded to 2000 MW, based on LNG. Two or three more projects based on LNG, may be developed on the Western coast later. These fuel options can be revised based on feasibility and cost. The details of project cost and financial involvement for the proposed mega projects have not been firmed up.

(d) Land requirement for the new mega power projects proposed is in the process of being finalised.

(e) So far as private sector mega projects are concerned, the policy stipulates that the principles of competitive bidding would be adhered to as far as possible, while obtaining tariff offers. As the bidding process has not so far commenced, it is not possible to indicate details of foreign investment and collaboration of partnership, if any.